# 领导者对员工主动行为的心理与行为反应

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摘 要 员工主动行为因有利于个人和组织的长远发展而受到学界和业界的广泛关注。以往的研究主要关注主动行为对员工本人的人际内影响,而较少考虑对领导者的人际间影响同时,考虑到**员工**在领导过程中扮演的重要角色,对员工的主动行为如何影响领导的心理与行为反应做理论性整理将极大丰富对员工主动行为的认识。学界基于归因理论、内隐追随理论、自我-他人评价一致性理论等对上述自下而上的影响过程进行了初步探索,发现领导者对员工主动行为的态度评价和行为反应受到多重边界条件的影响。未来研究可具体化员工主动行为所诱发的领导者心理与行为反应,探索员工主动行为与领导方式的循环关系以及深挖主动行为与绩效评价之间的内在机理。

关键词 员工主动行为;领导反应;边界条件;领导方式;追随研究

## 1 引言

主动行为是个体为获得更有利的结果而持续改善环境或完善自我的行为,它具有未来导向、变革取向和自我启动的特征(Parker et al., 2010)。根据主动行为的目的,可将其分为主动工作行为(如建言行为、创新行为)、主动战略行为(如问题推销)和主动个人-环境匹配行为(如反馈寻求、工作重塑)三大类(Parker & Collins, 2010)。员工的主动行为能够帮个人和组织更好地适应动态环境,获取竞争优势,从而受到学界和业界的广泛关注(Parker & Bindl, 2017)。

关于主动行为的前因的研究发现,在团队层面上,团队成员的特质或能力构成、团队内部结构和人力资源政策等会改变团队主动状态和行为(Harris & Kirkman, 2017);在个体层面上,主动行为的前因变量又分为个体因素(人格、价值观、知识技能以及情绪等)和情景因素(领导风格、人际氛围、社会过程、工作特征以及工作压力等)两类,它们通过影响个体的内在动机状态而激发员工主动行为(Parker et al., 2010)。而主动行为的结果变量也多基于水平层级(个体、团队、组织水平)或影响性质(积极影响或消极影响)进行分类(Bolino et al., 2017; Harris & Kirkman, 2017; 李玲玲, 黄桂, 2021)。整体来说,关于员工主动行为的研究主要集中于其对员工本人的影响,而对领导者如何看待和应对员工主动行为缺乏清晰的认识。

传统的领导理论认为员工只是被动接受领导者的影响,领导过程的有效性完全取决于

领导者,而追随研究以员工(追随者)为重点,研究员工在领导过程中的能动作用,认为员工能够影响领导者的心理与行为(Oc & Bashshur, 2013; Uhl-Bien et al., 2014; 罗文豪等, 2021)。在追随研究的观点的启发之下,我们认为领导者如何应对员工主动行为具有重要的理论和实践意义。鉴于缺乏对领导者对员工主动行为的反应的系统梳理,加之追随研究的相关实证证据有限(罗文豪等, 2021),我们认为有必要对员工主动行为引发的领导者心理与行为反应进行回顾与梳理,从而丰富对主动行为的认识,为追随研究的发展提供实证支持与启示(罗文豪等, 2021),也为实践者如何践行有效的主动行为提供理论指导(Parker et al., 2019)。

## 2 领导者对员工主动行为的反应

每个人对既定角色的构想、行为规范都持有自己的标准,这种内在的认知框架将影响个体对角色扮演者的判断与反应(Katz & Kahn, 1978)。由于领导者和员工对主动行为的认知既存在共性,又存在差异(Campbell, 2000),因此,面对员工的主动性行为时,领导者可能会有不同的反应。

### 2.1 领导者对主动行为的态度反应

领导者倾向于依据员工主动行为对自身有益与否而表现出积极或消极的态度。领导者的工作目标与责任通常需要员工的支持与协助才能有效完成,积极主动的员工能够帮助领导者发现问题、提供解决方案、减少阻碍和促进目标实现(曹元坤等, 2019; Carsten et al., 2018)。因此,领导者对员工主动行为,例如促进性建言行为(Whiting et al., 2008)、积极反馈寻求(Ashford & Tsui, 1991)等,多持积极态度(Chamberlin et al., 2017; Thompson, 2005; Wu et al., 2018)。研究发现,员工主动行为能够体现其对领导者及组织的关心与支持(曹元坤等, 2019; Carsten et al., 2018),这可以激发领导者的积极情感体验(Schneider et al., 2014),增加领导者对此类主动行为及其行为者的喜爱(Allen & Rush, 1998; Whiting et al., 2012),并在双方之间形成情感纽带,加强领导-成员交换关系(Yukl & Michel, 2006),促进双方的深入了解和关系发展(Han et al., 2019)。同时,那些对组织有益、展现员工能力水平的主动行为,能够体现员工的发展潜力和个人魅力(Crant & Bateman, 2000; Gross et al., 2020),从而增加领导者的认同和亲近趋向,并将该行为发出者归为内群体成员(孙柯意, 张博坚, 2019)。例如,支持性建言能够深化上下级关系(Yukl & Michel, 2006),体现员工对组织的忠诚,获得领导者的肯定,从而帮助该员工获得更高的绩效评价(Burris, 2012)。

而那些具有威胁或自利取向的主动行为则通常会遭到领导者的否定(Burris, 2012; Duan et al., 2021)。例如,当员工建议改变组织现行政策、流程或战略方向时,其中隐含对领导者当前决策与行为的反对,甚至是批评,这就会诱发领导者的地位威胁感(Burris, 2012)。而具有明显自利取向的主动行为可能会破坏组织内部交换关系的平衡,容易招致领导者的

厌恶和反对(Duan et al., 2021)。此外,元分析表明,抑制性建言更容易诱发领导者的消极态度(Chamberlin et al., 2017)。

可以看出,主动行为能够帮助领导者预防及解决工作问题,加强与领导者良好的人际互动,因而受到领导者的认可;但其内在的变革趋向也可能会挑战领导者的个人权威和地位(Bolino et al., 2017),从而激起领导者的反对(Campbell, 2000; Parker et al., 2010)。

### 2.2 领导者对主动行为的行为反应

凭借积极或消极态度,领导者会采取行动来强化或惩罚员工主动行为。领导者倾向于赋予那些能力强、与自己目标一致、具有良好人际关系的员工更多工作自主性(Yukl & Fu, 1999)。员工主动行为能够体现个人能力水平,增加上下级之间的良性互动(曹元坤等, 2019; Han et al., 2019),优化双方协作(Zhang et al., 2012),最终促进领导者的目标进展(Carsten et al., 2018)。因此,员工主动行为能够显著预测领导者对该员工的赋能行为(Sharma & Kirkman, 2015; 李绍龙等, 2018)。但主动行为内含的挑战性也会激发领导者的威胁感知(Burris, 2012; 陈伍洋等, 2017),从而诱发领导者自我关注取向和防御动机,使领导者做出自利行为(Williams, 2014)。例如,当权力感受到威胁时,领导者会更加强调个人权力,采取诸如隐藏关键的工作信息、排斥高能力的员工等行为削弱员工的影响力(Maner & Mead, 2010)。此外,这种情景容易造成上下级间的人际冲突,导致领导者对该员工的导虐行为(Tepper et al., 2011)。

可以看出,领导者对员工主动行为的反应主要基于主动行为后果对自身的影响性质。 当员工主动行为能够为领导者排忧解难,推动任务进展时,领导者会产生积极态度并采取 行动进一步激励员工行为发展(曹元坤等, 2019; Han et al., 2019)。如果员工主动行为对领导 者的管理职责或未来发展造成威胁,领导者会强烈反对并打击(Burris, 2012; Duan et al., 2021)。

## 3 员工主动行为影响领导者的机制的理论解释

前文已对领导者的反应进行了总结,本部分将结合有关研究的理论基础(主要包括归因理论、内隐追随理论和自我-他人评价一致性理论),对员工主动行为影响领导者的作用机制进行阐述与分析,以期帮助人们系统地理解员工主动行为的影响过程。

### 3.1 归因理论

为了更好地适应周围环境,人们倾向于推断事件间的因果关系,对自己或他人行为进行分析推论,或对未来事件进行预测,并据此决定自己的心理与行为反应(Heider, 1958)。个体的某种行为动机是由内部因素驱使,还是由外部因素诱发,可以通过该行为的社会期望性、自由选择性等加以判断(Jones & Davis, 1965)。内部因素包括人格特征、能力水平、情绪反应等,外部因素有物理环境、当前情景等。一般情况下,人们倾向于对他人行为作特质归因,对自身行为作情景归因,当遭遇失败的情况下,这种倾向性更加明显(Heider,

1958)。当事件偏离正常行为规范或个人预期时,人们进行归因的动机更加强烈(Wong & Weiner, 1981)。

主动行为的特征是自我发起、变革取向(Parker et al., 2010),这种具有自由选择性且违反传统领导者期望的行为(Uhl-Bien et al., 2014),容易激发领导者不同的归因动机(Wong & Weiner, 1981)。主动行为的变革性质使领导者对该行为的归因存在积极和消极两种情况(Lam et al., 2007; 严瑜, 何亚男, 2016)。当员工主动行为指向组织现行流程规范时,领导者倾向于将其视为挑战行为而激活防御心理,较少将该行为归因于员工的亲社会动机,并持有消极态度(Su et al., 2017)。当领导者认为员工的主动行为是基于印象管理以获得个人利益,会降低对这种具有欺骗意图的行为的好感程度,因此对该员工态度消极甚至直接惩罚;相反,当领导者认为主动行为是员工出于提升绩效做出的成就导向行为时,领导者对该员工的回应将更加积极(Lam et al., 2007)。不仅如此,员工的特征也会影响领导者的归因过程。具有亲社会价值观的员工会长期从事有利于他人或组织的行为,面对这种始终关心他人的员工,领导者更愿意将该其主动行为归为亲社会动机,并给予更高的评价与支持(Grant et al., 2009)。

#### 3.2 内隐追随理论

内隐追随理论是在追随研究兴起的背景下发展出的一种角色认知理论,它认为领导者持有的员工行为规范是"员工能否及如何作用于领导者心理与行为"的关键。具体而言,该理论认为,领导者在社会化过程中逐渐形成一套关于员工应当如何思考与行为的相对稳定的认知模式,即领导者持有的理想员工的标准(Sy, 2010;曹元坤,祝振兵, 2015)。这种内在的认知框架包含积极和消极两个方面,它们会影响领导者如何看待下属的各种行为,以及对下属采取何种互动模式,最终作用于上下级之间的关系质量和领导者的管理模式(Sy, 2010)。如果员工的特质或行为契合领导者关于员工的积极认知框架,符合领导者的期望,该员工会获得领导者的信任和积极评价;相反,当员工行为偏离领导者的内在理想标准,接近领导者持有的消极员工原型,领导者会对该员工作出消极评价(Sy, 2010)。

实证研究表明,当员工行为倾向与领导者内在的积极员工标准一致,领导者对员工的行为期望得到满足时,会对该员工产生更高水平的人际信任,提高关系质量(Sy, 2010),并表现出更多的赋能行为(Han et al., 2019; Sharma & Kirkman, 2015)。倘若员工主动行为偏离领导者预期,该行为会给领导者带来威胁感和不确定性,启动领导者的防御认知,从而制造上下级的冲突(陈伍洋等, 2017),损害领导者对员工的信任,降低其对下属的赋能行为(彭坚等, 2016),甚至导致辱虐管理的发生(祝振兵等, 2017)。

#### 3.3 自我-他人评价一致性理论

行为者和观察者对同一行为的认知可能存在差异。学者认为,当行为者的评价高于观察者时,行为者可能会盲目自大,看低他人,忽视自身缺点,最终导致一系列消极后果;如果行为者的评价低于观察者,他们同样会误判自身的优势与劣势,但会更加积极主动地

完成工作任务(Yammarino & Atwater, 1997)。特别是在观察者能够为行为者带来一定利益时,行为者会努力实现双方评价的一致性,满足积极的社会期望(Yammarino & Atwater, 1997)。双方对行为评价的一致性表明双方在该问题上达成共识,能够相互理解,降低冲突(Yammarino & Atwater, 1997),之后涉及该行为的互动也更易开展。

领导者在员工的绩效、晋升等评价中具有重要作用,上下级双方对员工行为表现的差异性评价可能带来不同后果。当上下级双方对员工主动行为的认知评价保持一致时,员工具有较高主动性,意味着领导者承认员工为组织作出了重要贡献,并对该员工持有积极态度和情感(Burris et al., 2013)。虽然主动行为具有变革现状的含义,能够个人和组织带来积极影响(Parker et al., 2010),但是当领导者对员工主动行为的评估低于员工对自身的认知,这意味着领导者认为部分主动行为是无效甚至具有破坏性的,员工重复此类行为是对组织现状的抱怨,强调自身利益而忽略组织整体利益,于是领导者会对该员工的态度更加消极(Burris et al., 2013)。与之相反,当员工认为自身的主动性不够时,为了弥补不足,员工会努力增加个体的主动行为,面对这种超越自身期望的行为表现,领导者会增加对该员工的喜爱程度和积极评价(Burris et al., 2013)。

## 4 领导者对员工主动行为的反应的边界条件

除前文提到的主动行为本身的影响之外,领导者对员工主动行为的反应还受到员工、领导者和情景三方面因素的调节作用(Bolino et al., 2017;李玲玲,黄桂, 2021),从而增强或削弱员工主动行为的影响。

## 4.1 员工方面的因素

员工的人口学特征、个人能力和特质等会影响领导者对其主动行为的反应。关于人口学特征,员工的种族、地位、雇佣方式等都会影响领导者对其主动行为的判断(Howell et al., 2015; Whiting et al., 2012)。研究发现,员工的人口学特征会影响领导者的信息加工深度,对那些属于多数族裔、具有较高地位或被全职雇佣的员工,领导者持有更积极的归因倾向对其主动行为具有更积极的认知加工和评价(Howell et al., 2015)。此外,员工能力也会影响领导者的判断。有效的行为策略,例如主动行为的频率(Huang et al., 2018),建议的及时性、专业性、呈现的积极性(Whiting et al., 2012),以及本人的可信度等(Lam et al., 2019),能够激发领导者对员工主动行为的积极归因和认知信任,增加领导者对主动行为的积极态度和对该员工的喜爱程度,并相应地给予更高的绩效评价。而那些具有较高政治技能水平、情景敏感性或情绪调节能力的员工能够在适当的情景下做出主动行为,优化自己与上级的人际互动,激发领导者的积极情绪与良性评价(Chan, 2006; Grant, 2013; Sun & van Emmerik, 2015)。例如,当员工在工作中采取建设性沟通而非笼统拒绝的互动方式时,其主动行为更容易获得领导者的理解与支持(Brett et al., 2016)。如果员工在以往工作中表现优异,领导者

不仅会对其工作失误更加宽容(Cuddy et al., 2011),还会对该员工的主动行为意图进行积极 归因,给予更高的绩效评价(Ashford & Northcraft, 1992)。相反,当员工缺乏相应能力但迫 于形势做出主动行为时,这种非自愿且"伪装"的行为容易被领导者归因于个体的自我服 务动机(Bolino et al., 2010),从而对该行为持有消极态度,对该员工的喜爱也会减少(Duan et al., 2021),并惩罚员工的这种自利取向(Sun & van Emmerik, 2015)。另外,也有个别研究探 索了员工个人价值观和特质性消极情绪在员工主动行为和领导者反应之间的关系。领导者 倾向于认为具有较高亲社会价值观或较低的特质性消极情绪的员工做出的主动行为是出于 对组织的关心,并倾向于给出更积极的评价(Grant et al., 2009)。

#### 4.2 领导者方面的因素

领导者的人格特征、认知评价和资源丰富程度等会影响其如何看待和应对员工主动行为。领导者的不同人格特质会影响领导者对员工主动性的评价。例如,主动性高或者具有学习目标导向的领导者更喜欢变革和新奇取向的想法与行为,将问题和困难视为学习与自我提升的机会,能够主动且频繁地与下属进行沟通、接纳员工主动行为,因此在设置和协调目标上所需花费的时间与精力更少,更容易与员工建立一致的工作目标,最终对该员工产生更高水平的喜爱与信任(Zhang et al., 2012),并对该员工的主动行为持有积极态度(Fuller et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2012)。而人格特质表现为高权力距离的领导者则强调个人权威和上下级间的地位差异,认为下属应当服从自己的领导,对员工主动行为的接受程度更差(Grant et al., 2011; Wang & Kim, 2013)。倘若员工不顾领导者反对而进行主动行为,会强烈威胁领导者的控制感,并增加其感知到的不确定性(陈伍洋等, 2017)。该研究还发现,为了恢复个人的掌控感,领导者会对目标员工进行隐蔽式报复,如辱虐、破坏其个人形象等与之相反,那些权力距离较低的领导者更加注重工作职责的差异而不是权力的获取和对下属的控制,强调员工的工作能力和对目标的贡献,将主动行为视为员工个人责任感的体现乐于接受员工这种具有成就导向的行为,并表现出对该员工的喜爱(王淑红等, 2019)。

其次,关于员工的行为规范,不同的领导者具有不同的主观标准(即内隐追随原型),领导者通常基于这一主观标准评判下属行为的好坏(Sy, 2010)。当员工的主动行为契合领导者所持有的员工行为规范,领导者会给予充分的肯定(Burris et al., 2013),减少对该员工的辱虐行为(祝振兵等, 2017),增加彼此的亲密程度并维持良好的互动关系(Sy, 2010),特别是那些权力高但地位低的领导者,他们具有更强的物化他人倾向,依据他人对自己的有利程度采取不同的人际行为,因此会将该主动型员工视为有价值的资源(Williams, 2014),对该员工表现出更多积极、仁慈的管理行为(Wang & Peng, 2016; 彭坚等, 2016)。但是当领导者评价的员工主动性水平低于员工自评的主动性水平时,说明部分主动行为被领导者否认,甚至归于牢骚、抱怨,特别是当主动行为的目标缺乏价值时,领导者对该主动行为的态度将更加消极(Burris et al., 2013)。随着上下级之间认知差异的深化,双方对工作的看法和相关行为将存在严重分歧,容易激活领导者的竞争心态和歧视性认知,诱发双方的关系冲突

最终导致领导者对该员工的辱虐行为(Tepper et al., 2011)。

最后,员工主动行为通常需要领导者消耗大量资源进行认知加工或变革执行,当领导者资源贫乏时,他们会为了避免变革和不确定性而启动防御机制,以维持现状并减少资源损耗,因此抵制员工的主动行为(Fast et al., 2014; McClean et al., 2013; Sessions et al., 2020)。特别是在领导者影响力低或主导动机强的情况下(Fast et al., 2014; Maner & Mead, 2010),面对主动行为带来的地位不安全感和自我怀疑,领导者会基于心理防御而做出自利行为(Fast et al., 2014; Williams, 2014)。权力感作为一种重要的心理资源,在领导者对员工主动行为的反应中具有重要的调节作用(Chamberlin, 2017; Sessions et al., 2020)。权力感较高的领导者持有积极的自我认知和丰富的心理资源,倾向于将员工的主动行为视为积极的挑战行为(Sessions et al., 2020),从而产生积极的态度与情绪反应(Schneider et al., 2014),从长远来看,还能促进团队成员间的信息交换与深入加工,引发管理创新(Guzman & Espejo, 2019)。另外,当面临较低的工作要求时,领导者有丰富的资源对工作中的问题进行认知加工,对符合自己期望的员工主动行为,领导者会积极加工,表现出更多的喜爱(祝振兵等, 2017)。

## 4.3 情景因素

情景因素也会引起领导者对员工主动行为产生差异化反应。组织会向领导者提出不同的工作目标,当员工主动行为对实现此目标或获取资源有重要价值时,领导者会增加对该员工的依赖程度,努力缓和双方之间的人际关系,并减少辱虐型管理行为(Wee et al., 2017)。当组织需要变革现状时,员工主动行为能够促进变革目标的实现,对领导者具有更高的价值和意义(Fuller et al., 2015),领导者会因此增加对该员工的喜爱,并在资源分配时减少自私行为(Oc et al., 2015; Whiting et al., 2012)。关于组织公民行为的研究发现,组织公民氛围较低时,员工的组织公民行为具有更高的可识别性,易引起领导者的注意,而且此类主动行为由于缺乏正式的组织奖赏而体现出更强的利他倾向,更容易获得领导者的积极评价(Bommer et al., 2007)。此外,具体的问题情景以及不同的文化背景,也会影响领导者对员工主动行为的反应(Brockner et al., 2001; Burris et al., 2017; Urbach et al., 2021)。在权力距离、未来取向、个人主义等方面不同的文化背景下,领导者会发展出不同的内隐追随原型,即员工的行为处事标准,这些固有的内在标准会进一步影响领导者如何对待员工主动行为(Urbach et al., 2021)。例如,在低权力距离背景下,领导者更加强调关系平等,较少将员工主动行为视为威胁或挑战,从而给予支持和肯定(Brockner et al., 2001)。

# 5 讨论及未来研究方向

可以看出,面对员工主动行为,领导者在态度和行为等方面会有不同反应,这些反应 又因边界条件的不同而变得愈加积极或消极。基于现有研究的不足,我们认为未来研究可 从以下几方面开展。

首先,细化员工主动行为与领导者态度之间关系的研究,厘清其内在机制。多数研究者以领导者主观评价的员工绩效推断领导者对员工主动行为的态度反应(Morrison, 2014),但主观的绩效评价包含对多种因素(任务绩效、反生产行为、角色外行为等)的综合考量(He et al., 2021; Rotundo & Sackett, 2002)。而且,员工主动行为能够预测个人客观绩效(刘密等, 2007),因此,我们无法清晰鉴别领导者是基于员工的客观绩效还是基于其对员工主动行为的态度而给出绩效评价结果。员工的绩效评定结果不能准确反映领导者对员工主动行为的心理反应过程。另外,员工以往的绩效水平能够影响领导者对员工主动行为的意图推断(De Stobbeleir et al., 2010),增加领导者的宽容态度(Cuddy et al., 2011)。所以,未来研究需要细化员工主动行为与领导者绩效评价间的关系,厘清员工主动行为通过何种影响机制作用于领导者的绩效评价过程,探索领导者绩效评价背后的认知过程,丰富我们对主动行为的理解与认识。

其次,深化领导者对员工主动行为的心理与行为反应研究。领导者如何看待和应对员工主动行为的研究已有一定成果,但主要局限于领导者的态度和行为反应等,未来研究还需要拓展深化对其它反应的研究,如基于经验取样法的领导者瞬时情绪反应、基于自我扩展理论的领导者个人能力变化等。追随研究认为,员工与领导者虽然角色不同,但都是领导过程的重要组成部分,员工并非被动接受领导者的影响,而是能够主动影响领导者的态度、情感和行为(Uhl-Bien et al., 2014)。对比领导者如何影响员工主动行为的丰富研究成果(Den Hartog & Belschak, 2017),员工主动行为对领导者的影响仍有较大的探索空间。基于本文整理,我们发现,关于领导者对员工主动行为的具体情绪反应的研究屈指可数,这是未来研究可以探索的一个重要方向。例如,情绪唤起会影响个人的认知加工过程,面对员工主动行为的挑战或威胁,领导者会产生何种瞬时情绪及行为反应;在上下级的相互适应过程中,员工稳定的主动行为是否能够扩展领导者的自我概念和个人能力。

再次,探索员工主动行为与领导行为的双向因果关系及其发展趋势。从前文可以看出,员工主动行为在不同情况下能够引发领导者不同的心理与行为反应。作为员工与组织间的桥梁,领导者的心理和行为反应又会显著影响员工主动行为的发生与发展(Den Hartog & Belschak, 2017; 段锦云等, 2016),但现有研究对员工主动行为与领导者反应之间的双向因果关系的探索相对滞后。例如,员工主动行为能够引发领导者的赋能行为(Han et al., 2019; Sharma & Kirkman, 2015),而赋能型领导又促进员工主动行为的发展(Schilpzand et al., 2018),但两者间的双向因果关系,以及两者是相互促进、螺旋上升还是逐渐达到一种平衡状态,尚未经受实证检验。此外,近期研究发现,员工会采取排斥和敌意行为对抗那些做出伤害行为的领导者(Tepper et al., 2015; Walsh et al., 2019)。因此,关于主动行为与积极领导行为的良性循环,以及与消极领导行为的恶性循环等研究有助于我们深入理解主动行为带来的广泛后果,考察主动行为的动态发展过程,并为如何打破组织中现存的恶性互动模

式,践行有效的主动行为,促进领导过程的有效互动和最佳结果提供理论和实践启示 (Parker et al., 2019; Wee et al., 2017)。

最后,拓展领导者对员工主动行为反应的多水平研究。追随研究强调有效领导过程中上下级的双重作用(Uhl-Bien et al., 2014),为实现既定的团队目标,领导者需要与团队成员互动协作。但现有研究主要集中于二元互动关系中的领导者对员工主动行为的反应,较少关注领导者如何应对团体层面的员工主动行为(Sessions et al., 2020)。相对于个体层面研究,团队层面具有构成和涌现等方面的独特属性,如成员之间的亲密度(Wee et al., 2017)、同一行为的频率差异(Sessions et al., 2020)等等,以及团队行为对领导者的独特影响,这些独特属性都有待未来研究进一步探索,以促进追随研究的发展以及我们对主动行为的认识。

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# Psychological and Behavioral Responses of Leaders toward Proactive Behaviors from Subordinates

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Abstract: Employee proactive behaviors have received extensive attention from scholars and practitioners for its benefits to the actors and their organizations. Previous studies mainly focused on its effect on employees, and left interpersonal effect (leaders' responses) underdeveloped. Given the essential role of subordinates in the leadership process, it is necessary to review how, when and why employees' proactive behaviors shape their leader's psychological responses and enrich our understanding about proactive behaviors. Drawing upon attribution theory, implicit followership theory and self-other rating agreement theory, scholars have initially explored the function mechanisms and found that employees' proactive behaviors will stimulate leaders' different responses at different conditions. It is worthwhile to further explore leaders' responses to proactive behaviors from subordinate, the reciprocal relationship between employee proactive

behaviors and leadership, psychological process linking proactive behaviors with performance appraisal, in the future.

**Keywords**: employee proactive behaviors; leaders' responses; boundary conditions; leadership style; followership